# V
# 2008 ANNUAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

## RESOLUTION REFERRED TO ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE

### 1. RESOLUTION RELATING TO LEAGUE BYLAWS AMENDMENTS (2/3 vote at General Assembly required to approve)

Source: League Board of Directors
Referred to: Administrative Services Policy Committee
Recommendation to General Resolutions Committee:

WHEREAS, the League of California Cities is a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation under California law and, as such, is governed by corporate bylaws; and

WHEREAS, the League's Board of Directors periodically reviews the League's bylaws for issues of clarity, practicality, compliance with current laws, and responsiveness to membership interests; and

WHEREAS, the League's Board of Directors has recognized four diversity groups, commonly referred to as caucuses, as follows: African-American Caucus, Asian-Pacific Islander Caucus, Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender Local Officials Caucus, and Latino Caucus; and

WHEREAS, the leadership of the four caucuses have requested that they each be given a seat on the Board of Directors to help ensure that the Board and the League as an organization continue to reflect California's diversity, and to help ensure that the Board will reflect each caucus's unique community within the League; and

WHEREAS, League staff and the Board's Executive Committee have identified various technical amendments and additions to the bylaws that: a) clarify how each city's population is determined for purposes of assessing dues and determining eligibility for Board seats, b) clarify the grounds for finding a directorship that has become vacant, c) clarify the effective date of a vacancy from League office, and d) make various minor technical amendments; and

WHEREAS, the League's Board offers amendments and additions to the following sections of the bylaws for the membership's consideration:

1. Article IV, Section 1: Establishment of Dues
2. Article VII, Sections 2(e), (g) and (h): Composition of Board of Directors
3. Article VII, Section 3(a)(ii): Board of Directors Terms
4. Article VII, new subsection 4(f): Caucus Directors
5. Article VII, new subsection 6(f): Grounds for Vacancy in Directorship
6. Article X, section 1(a): Listing of Existing Departments
7. Article XII, Section 2(b): Effective Date of Vacancy from League Office;

now, therefore, be it



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RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of the League of California Cities assembled in Annual Conference in Long Beach, September 27, 2008, that the League include a representative from each League diversity group caucus on the Board of Directors and make the other technical additions and amendments to the League's bylaws by amending the above-referenced sections of the League bylaws, as indicated on Attachment A.

**[Please see ATTACHMENT A, following background information, for text of proposed bylaws amendments.]**

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**Background Information on Resolution No. 1**

**Source:** League Board of Directors
**Title:** Resolution Relating to League Bylaws Amendments

**Background**

In response to requests received from the chairs of the League's four diversity groups, the League Executive Committee, with the concurrence of the League Board of Directors, is recommending that the League's bylaws be amended to authorize one Director from each League diversity groups (or "caucus") for a two-year term. The League has had caucuses since the early 1990s, and they have grown into important parts of the lifeblood of the organization. They routinely organize training and other events of importance to the League, and they do so in a way that complements the programming of the overall League.

Despite their ongoing involvement in helping accomplish the goals of the League, the caucuses are the only League subunits that are not represented on the board of directors. The Executive Committee and League Board agree it is time for this to change, and the attached amendments would implement the addition of one board member from each caucus, under certain terms and conditions.

In addition, some unrelated technical amendments have been accruing since the last amendments to the bylaws in 2007, and they have been included as well.

**Overview of the Proposed Bylaws Amendments**

**Population Information**. Currently, Article IV, Section 1 provides that the Board may establish dues annually according to city population, and that city population is determined by the State Controller's population figures for making the most recent allocation of subventions to cities. In order to obtain more accurate population numbers for determining dues, the amendment provides that city population be that population as determined by the Department of Finance Demographic Unit and that the Board be allowed to adopt a different method for determining city population upon the recommendation of the Executive Director.

**Caucuses**. This provision would place a representative of each of the League's four diversity groups, or caucuses, by recommendation of each caucus president of an officer of the caucus to the Executive Committee and later approval by the state league board. In order to be eligible to nominate a caucus officer to serve on the board, the League's Executive Director must certify that the caucus has received formal recognition by the League Board, that the caucus is open to all elected and appointed officials, and that the caucus is operating in full compliance with the League's Bylaws and all League Board-

adopted policies. The initial terms for the first Director appointments from the caucuses will be staggered with two Directors appointed to an initial term of one-year and two Directors appointed to an initial term of two-years. The initial term for each Director will be determined by a random drawing.

**Large City Representatives.** Article VII, section 2(f) provides that the eight largest cities may designate a Director for a two-year term. This section is amended to provide that the mayors of the eight largest cities may designate a Director. This is consistent with board policy and city practice.

**Population Information**. Currently, Article VII, Section 2 provides that the population of the eight largest cities shall be determined by the State Controller's population figures for making the most recent allocation of subventions to cities. In order to obtain more accurate population numbers for this purpose, the amendment provides that city population be that population as determined by the Department of Finance Demographic Unit and that the Board be allowed to adopt a different method for determining city population upon the recommendation of the Executive Director.

**Timing of Election of Desert-Mountain Division Officers.** Currently the League board representative from the Desert Mountain Division is elected in odd-numbered years. This is proposed to be changed by the officers of the Division, who believe changing to even-numbered years will put the election process on a schedule that balances with the political timetable in their counties.

**Caucus Directors.** A new section is proposed to be added to provide that caucus directors will be recommended by their respective caucus presidents to the Board's Executive Committee and approved by either the Board or the Executive Committee. The new section further provides that the proposed Board member from each caucus be a current elected mayor or council member.

**Grounds for Vacancy**. Under the current bylaws, it is clear a vacancy occurs when an official resigns or leaves their official office, but there are no provisions for a vacancy for violation of league bylaws or the policies of the board. This amendment simply clarifies that a vacancy in a directorship shall occur due to resignation, by vacating an elective or appointive office, or by noncompliance with the League bylaws or the rules of the board.

**Department Renaming**. Article X, Section 1(a) lists the names of the 11 functional departments of the League. The amendment provides that "Recreation, Parks, and Community Services" be changed to read "Community Services" to reflect the Board-approved name change.

**Effective Date of Vacancy Caused by Leaving City Service**. Currently, Article XII, Section 2(b) provides that the effective date of a vacancy caused by an officer leaving city service is 3 months after the officer ceases to hold the city office. The proposed amendment to this subsection provides that a vacancy becomes effective upon the date the officer ceases to hold the city office. It also proposes that the Board may approve a written request from the officer to remain in office beyond the effective date of the vacancy for a period not to exceed 3 months from the effective date except that, upon a finding of good cause, the Board is authorized to allow an officer to remain in office for a longer period.

## ATTACHMENT A

**Amendments to League Bylaws Proposed by Resolution 1**
Changes indicated by **bold ~~strikeout~~ and underlining**

Please review in conjunction with summary provided in background information of Resolution 1

**Article IV: Dues**

**Section 1: Establishment.**

The League Board establishes the League's dues annually according to city population. The population of each city is the **most current** population **~~used by the State Controller in making the most recent allocation of subventions to cities~~ as determined by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, or its successor agency or unit. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the League Board may approve an alternative method for determining city population than is set forth in this Section.**

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**Article VII: Board of Directors**

**Section 2: Composition.**

The League's Board is composed of the following:

(a) A President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President/Treasurer, who each serve a term of one year;[1]

(b) The Immediate Past President who serves for a term of one year, immediately succeeding his or her term as President;

(c) Ten Directors-at-Large,[2]

(i) Who serve staggered two-year terms, and

(ii) At least one of whom is a representative of a small city with a population of 10,000 or less.

(d) One Director to be elected from each of the regional divisions and functional departments of the League, each of whom serves for a term of two years;

**(e) One Director who is an officer of each League diversity group ("caucus") for a two-year term who is recommended by the president of each caucus to the League Executive Committee and approved by the League Board, provided that the League's Executive Director has certified that the caucus has received formal recognition by the League Board, that the caucus is open to all elected and appointed officials, and that the caucus is operating in full compliance with the League's Bylaws and all League Board-adopted policies. The initial terms for the first Director appointments from the caucuses will be staggered with two Directors appointed to an initial term of one year and two Directors**

[1] *See* Article VIII §3 for information about officer elections.

[2] *See* Article VII, §§ 4 and 5 for information about Director-at-Large elections. *See also* Article VII, § 6(c) relating vacancies of at-large directorships.

**appointed to an initial term of two years. The initial term for each Director will be determined by a random drawing.**

(**f** e) Members of the National League of Cities Board of Directors who hold an office in a Member City; and

(**g** ~~f~~) Eight Directors ~~**which**~~ **that** may be designated by **the mayors of** each of the eight largest cities in California to serve two-year terms.

(**h g**) **For purposes of this section, the population of each city is the most current population as determined by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, or its successor agency or unit. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the League Board may approve an alternative method for determining city population than is set forth in this Section.** ~~**For purposes of this section, city populations will be the population figures used by the State Controller in making the most recent allocation of subventions of cities.**~~

(**i** ~~**h**~~) Directors hold office until their successors are elected and qualified or, if they sit on the League Board by virtue of their membership on the National League of Cities Board of Directors, until their terms on the National League of Cities Board of Directors conclude.

**Section 3: Staggered Terms.**

The terms of the Directors are staggered, so that the terms of approximately one-half of the members of the League Board expire each year.

**(a) Even-Numbered Year Terms.** The following directorship terms expire in even-numbered years:

**(i) Departments.** Directors from the Fiscal Officers, Public Works Officers, Mayors and Council Members, Planning and Community Development, Fire Chiefs, and City Clerks departments;

**(ii) Divisions.** Directors from the Central Valley, **Desert-Mountain**, Imperial County, Monterey Bay, North Bay, Orange County, Redwood Empire, Sacramento Valley and San Diego County divisions; and

**(iii) At Large.** Directors from five of the ten at-large directorships.

**(b) Odd-Numbered Year Terms.** The following directorship terms expire in odd-numbered years:

**(i) Departments.** Directors from the City Attorneys, City Managers, Police Chiefs, Recreation, Parks and Community Services, and Personnel and Employee Relations departments;

**(ii) Divisions.** Directors from the Channel Counties, Inland Empire, ~~**Desert Mountain**~~, East Bay, Los Angeles County, Peninsula, Riverside County and South San Joaquin Valley divisions; and

**(iii) At Large.** Directors from five of the ten at-large directorships.

**Section 4: Election of Directors.**

**(a) Functional Department Directors.** Unless their respective functional department bylaws provide otherwise, Departmental Directors are elected by their respective departments at the Annual Conference.

**(b) Regional Division Directors.** Unless their respective regional division bylaws provide otherwise, Regional Directors are elected at the regional division meeting immediately preceding the Annual Conference.

**(c) At-Large Directors.** Directors-at-Large are elected by the League Board at its organization meeting.

**(d) Commencement of Terms.** The term of office of all newly elected Directors commences immediately on the adjournment of the Annual Conference; however, the newly constituted League Board may meet prior to the adjournment of the Annual Conference for the purpose of organization.

**(e) Additional Directors.** In the event of the creation of additional regional divisions or functional departments of the League, each regional division or functional department may elect a representative to the League Board. When a new functional department or regional division is created at any Annual Conference, the League Board may select a Director to represent such functional department or regional division until the entity organizes and elects a Director in the regular manner. The League Board may fix the initial term of any such Director from a new regional division or functional department at either one or two years, so as to keep the number of terms expiring on alternate years as nearly equal as possible.

**(f) Caucus Directors. Caucus Directors shall be recommended by the respective caucus presidents to the League Executive Committee and approved by the League Board of Directors or its Executive Committee. Each Caucus Director shall be a current or former caucus officer and a current elected mayor or council member.**

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**Section 6: Vacancies.**[3]

**(a) Functional Departmental Directorships.** In the event of a vacancy in a functional departmental directorship, the president of the department may become a member of the League Board or may appoint a member of his or her department to fill the vacancy.

**(b) Regional Division Directorships.** If a vacancy occurs in the regional division directorship, the regional division in question may elect a new Director at the next regular meeting of the regional division.

[3] Note that League Board officer vacancies are filled as provided in Article VIII, section 4.

**(c) At-Large Directorships.** If a vacancy occurs in an at-large directorship, the League Board may elect a new Director to fill the vacancy at the next regular board meeting. The League president may nominate individuals for consideration by the League Board.

**(d) Large City Directorships.** In the event of a vacancy in a large-city seat, that large city may designate a new representative.

**(e) Terms.** The person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy holds office for the remainder of the term of the office in question (see Article VII, section 3).

**(f) Grounds for Vacancy. A vacancy in a directorship shall occur due to resignation, a vacancy in elective or appointed office held by the director, or if the League Board determines the department, division, or caucus that elected the director, or an appointed director, is not complying with these bylaws or the policies of the League Board.**

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**Article X: Functional Departments**

**Section 1: Listing.**

**(a) Existing Departments.** The League includes the following functional departments:

Mayors and Council Members
City Attorneys
Fiscal Officers
Public Works Officers
City Managers
Planning and Community Development
Police Chiefs
Fire Chiefs
~~**Recreation, Parks and Community Services**~~ **Community Services**
City Clerks
Personnel and Employee Relations

**(b) New Departments.** Additional functional departments may be formed through an amendment to these bylaws (Article XVI).

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**Article XII: Qualifications to Hold Office and Vacancies**

**Section 2: Vacancies.**

**(a) Vacancy Defined.** A League office becomes vacant when an individual resigns, misses three consecutive convened meetings or leaves city service.[4]

[4] *See also* Cal. Corp. Code §7221 (board may declare a director's seat vacant if a court declares the director of unsound mind or the director has been convicted of a felony).

**(b) Effective Date of Vacancy Caused by Leaving City Service.** The effective date of a vacancy caused by a departure from city service is ~~three months (92 days) after~~ the date an individual ceases to occupy the same or comparable city office as the individual had when the individual was elected or appointed to League office. **Upon written request of the individual, the League Board may allow the individual to continue in the League office for a period not to exceed 3 months from the effective date of the vacancy, which time period may be extended by the Board upon a finding of good cause.**

**(c) Effective Date of Resignations.** For the effective dates of resignations, see Article VII, section 7 (effective date of League Board resignations), Article IX, section 8 (effective date of regional division officer resignations), and Article X, section 2(f) (effective date of department officer resignations).

**(d) Filling Vacancies.** Vacancies will be filled as provided in these bylaws, see Article VII, section 6 (filling League Board vacancies), Article IX, section 7(d) (filling regional division officer vacancies), and Article X, section 2(d) (filling functional department officer vacancies).

**(e) Successor Terms.** An individual filling a vacancy serves the unexpired term of his or her predecessor

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**RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMUNITY SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE**

**◆2. RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE 2-1-1 CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE SERVICE**

Source: Public Safety Policy Committee
Referred to: Community Services Policy Committee and Public Safety Policy Committee
Recommendation to General Resolutions Committee:
◆ Community Services Policy Committee:
◆ Public Safety Policy Committee:

WHEREAS, every hour of every day, someone in California seeks essential human and community services from the more than 1.5 million non-profit organizations in the United States, whether it is to find an after-school program, secure adequate care for a child or an aging parent, or connect with financial management or job training services; and

WHEREAS, with numerous agencies and help-lines, Californians may not know where to turn for assistance and could go without necessary services because they are unable to find help; and

WHEREAS, in times of disaster, demand increases dramatically for the most up-to-the-minute information on road closures, evacuations, shelters, and recovery resources, creating an additional burden on emergency response personnel and 9-1-1 telephone systems; and

WHEREAS, an alternate public information resource for non-emergency, human and community services needs would reduce the number of inappropriate calls to 9-1-1, alleviating demand on emergency response agencies; and

WHEREAS, the 2-1-1 California telephone service provides an easy to remember telephone number with free access to information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in over 100 languages, and

connects people with important human and community services including rent assistance, food banks, affordable housing, health resources, child and elderly care, financial literacy and job training programs; and

WHEREAS, the 2-1-1 California telephone service facilitates the availability of a single repository where comprehensive information is collected, maintained, and updated regularly, reducing costs and duplication of efforts; and

WHEREAS, the reliable, consistent information provided through the 2-1-1 California telephone service helps to better assess the needs of California's communities and to immediately mobilize resources toward those needs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of the League of California Cities assembled at the Annual Conference in Long Beach, September 27, 2008, that the League supports the 2-1-1 California telephone service as a non-emergency, human and community services and disaster information resource; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the League of California Cities will collaborate with state and regional partners to continue the promotion of the 2-1-1 California telephone service throughout California.

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**Background Information on Resolution No. 2**

**Source:** Public Safety Policy Committee
**Title:** Resolution Relating to the 2-1-1 California Telephone Service

**Background**:

The 2-1-1 California Partnership is seeking to establish local and statewide partners as they pursue their mission to create and sustain a statewide network that brings together high-quality local and 2-1-1 call centers and provides benefits beyond what is possible independently. Currently the 2-1-1 telephone system exists on a county-by-county basis, with 18 currently active systems operating. Nationally, the 2-1-1 telephone system covers all or part of 40 states plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico, serving over 62% of the United States population.

In regards to disaster planning and response, the 2-1-1 California system effectively diverts non-emergency calls from 9-1-1, reducing expense and alleviating call volumes for first-responder agencies. During the 2007 San Diego area firestorms, the 2-1-1 Southern California system handled more than 130,000 calls in the five days following the outbreak of the fires and is credited with providing vital, localized information on road closures, emergency shelters, and how to locate disaster relief supplies.

Integrated 100% statewide coverage is essential for reaping the full benefits of 2-1-1 in California. This includes continuous high-quality service during disasters, consistent information about services anywhere in the state, and reduced costs from creating and maintaining new statewide 800 numbers to promote human services.

2-1-1 California system is operated by certified call professionals, trained to provide personal assistance to the caller and is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Services are provided in the caller's language through bilingual staff and tele-interpreting services and callers are linked to local human

service organizations that can give immediate help in areas such as suicide prevention, senior services, family counseling, child care, or volunteerism.

California currently invests $14 million annually in community-based comprehensive information and referral services, with a major local program funding from counties, First 5, United Way, and private foundations to supplement awarded grant monies. It is estimated that achieving the statewide integrated system will cost $2 million in infrastructure and data integrations and network, with an annual estimated operating cost of $30 million. However, this telephone system is also projected to save nearly an equal amount through streamlined service operations, facilitating access to health and human services programs, and providing coordinated disaster response information.

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**RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY POLICY COMMITTEE**

**3. RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF EXTENSION OF THE FEDERAL SECTION 45 PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT**

Source: City of Fort Bragg
Referred to: Environmental Quality Policy Committee
Recommendation to General Resolutions Committee:

WHEREAS, the State of California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) law mandates that electric power generation goals for utility companies are 20% by 2010 and 33% by 2020 from renewable sources; and,

WHEREAS, biomass power plants create electric power from renewable sources like forestry practices, timber product manufacturing, agricultural trimmings and urban wood waste; and,

WHEREAS, the federal Section 45 Production Tax Credit is due to expire on December 31, 2008, unless extended by Congress and the President, and this federal tax measure is essential to attracting capital to develop biomass power plants; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of the League of California Cities, assembled in Annual Conference in Long Beach, September 27, 2008, that the California Congressional Members and the President of the United States are urged to extend the federal Section 45 Production Tax Credit, as it has done five times in past years, beyond December 31, 2008; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be provided to the President of the United States, to U.S. Senators Boxer and Feinstein and to each Member of Congress from the State of California.

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**◆4. RESOLUTION RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN**

Source: South San Joaquin Valley Division
Referred to: Environmental Quality Policy Committee and Housing, Community & Economic Development Policy Committee
Recommendation to General Resolutions Committee:
- ◆ Environmental Quality Policy Committee:
- ◆ Housing, Community and Economic Development Policy Committee:

WHEREAS, adequate, reliable and affordable supplies of high-quality water are the most vital need of all Californians and the many cities in which they live; and

WHEREAS, water is also essential in sustaining the economic activity that supports California's existing population, as well as its anticipated growth; and

WHEREAS, the water supplies upon which millions of Californians depend for beneficial municipal, business, industrial and agricultural uses are at risk because of court-ordered water pumping export reductions for Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta Estuary endangered species protection, other environmental protection demands and mandates, as well as the effects of drought; and

WHEREAS, curtailments in water supplies, without exception, result in decreased economic activity, which quickly leads to losses in employment, resulting in family and community hardships and other negative social impacts; and

WHEREAS, California's growing water crisis is largely the result of aging, decaying and inadequate infrastructure and associated fishery habitat and related environmental concerns, particularly within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta Estuary through which much of the state's water supply must pass; and

WHEREAS, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta Estuary is plagued by aging and fragile levees, water quality problems, declining and endangered species, invasive species and other problems adversely affecting its environmental and ecological health; and

WHEREAS, the state is also confronted with the very real potential of climate change which may result in more extended and pronounced drought periods, less snowfall and more rainfall in higher elevations in the mountains, creating more abrupt runoff in mountain rivers and streams that California's existing reservoir system would be inadequate to capture to prevent flooding while sustaining the state's population, as well as economic and social activity during dry periods; and

WHEREAS, California's existing system of surface and groundwater storage facilities is no longer adequate to meet demands posed by a rapidly growing population, and radical swings in water supplies generated by the state's cycles of wet and dry years; and

WHEREAS, despite California's population boom, skyrocketing housing needs and multi-billion-dollar agriculture industry, investments in the state's water system have been woefully inadequate, leaving the state with an aging water infrastructure system that neither meets current demands nor prepares the state for anticipated growth; and

WHEREAS, the well being of the people of California must be protected and enhanced with water supply, quality, safety and conservation consideration that results in a wide-ranging approach to resolving the present water crisis and existing water demands while providing for adequate, reliable and affordable water supplies that can meet future needs; and

WHEREAS, cities of necessity must rely upon the State of California to address broad statewide water problems, needs and demands, while assisting cities with development of conservation and reclamation programs; and

WHEREAS, cities cannot grow without additional water infrastructure improvements; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of the League of California Cities assembled in Annual Conference in Long Beach, September 27, 2008, that the League support the State in efforts to implement a comprehensive statewide water infrastructure improvement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that such a comprehensive statewide water infrastructure plan result in immediate resolution to environmental, water supply, infrastructure and water quality problems within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta Estuary to restore water supply certainty for the people of California; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that such a comprehensive program result in longer-term improvements and rehabilitation of California's water infrastructure to provide safe, adequate and reliable water supplies for a growing population; meet future water management needs; solve environmental problems and enhance flood control safety by providing increased conservation and reclamation, infrastructure and conveyance improvements, and increased storage, both above and below ground.

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**Background Information on Resolution No. 4**

**Source:** South San Joaquin Valley Division
**Title:** Resolution Relating To Comprehensive Statewide Water Infrastructure Plan

**Background:**

California is confronted with a major water crisis caused by a number of converging factors, among which is the state's failure to develop its water supply, conveyance, storage and flood management infrastructure to keep pace with water demands caused by rapidly growing population and expanding residential, business and industrial development. The state also needs to provide for anticipated significant future growth. More people mean a rising need for clean water. The state's population is expected to grow by as much as 30 percent within 20 years, comparable to adding three cities the size of Los Angeles. Without proper planning and adequate conservation, this growth could mean a need for up to 3.8 million additional acre-feet of water per year by 2030.

The situation has been exacerbated over the past several months by a combination of severe drought conditions occurring atop court ordered curtailments in water export supply pumping from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta Estuary to protect the threatened Delta Smelt under the federal Endangered Species Act. Water supplies to many cities have been reduced and strict use limits are having to be imposed upon customers. The Delta provides water to 25 million Californians and must be made healthy and sustainable in the long-term. Aging levees, new development and seismic risks, paired with a long-overdue need for investment and conservation have compromised the Delta's environmental and ecological health. In addition, there's a 66 percent chance that catastrophic Delta flooding will occur within the next 50 years. Such pressures on the Delta compromise its ability to provide safe drinking water and maintain a vibrant ecosystem. Scientists agree that without immediate changes, the Delta will fail as a reliable water source and a healthy estuary.

Further clouding California's long-term water supply outlook are prospects for dramatic changes in precipitation, rain, snow and runoff patterns that may result from climate change. Current weather trends and climate models suggest that California will lose at least 25 percent of its annual snowpack by 2050. More rapid runoff from rain events occurring at higher elevations will require adequate water storage facilities to prevent flooding and provide supplies to sustain Californians during dry periods. At the other extreme, climate models also predict longer and more severe droughts, creating a great need for water reserves that can only be accomplished through additional water storage facilities.

New storage requires balance between groundwater recharge and banking facilities, and new or expanded surface facilities. Numerous areas within California have aquifers capable of storing vast quantities of groundwater. However, percolation required to recharge or bank groundwater is, by its nature, a slow process. It relies upon adequate surface storage to capture runoff from rain and snowmelt events as those discharges from watersheds are occurring because of the impossibility of instantaneously conveying and recharging more than a very small amount of runoff. Failure to capture excess runoff as it is occurring means that much of that water must be released as floodwater and be lost to beneficial human use, increasing flood management problems and flooding threats.

Along with the billions of dollars in economic activity and social benefits provided by adequate and affordable supplies of water in cities and towns across California, the state's water supply system and infrastructure also support an agricultural industry that provides much of the food consumer by Californians and their fellow Americans. Agricultural exports are among the nation's most important tools in foreign trade and are relied upon by nations in all parts of the world. The nation's two most highly productive agricultural counties are Fresno and Tulare. In many parts of the San Joaquin Valley, the effects of drought and supply curtailments resulting from the Endangered Species Act court orders have resulted in hundreds of thousands of acres being fallowed as state and federal agencies have imposed water supply rationing and cuts. Without those crops, food prices in the state will continue to rise and Californians will be forced to rely upon food imported from other states or nations whose protective food safety regulations may not be as strong as those within California.

The State Water Project alone directly supports a $300 billion share of the California economy. A more reliable water supply means that this economy can continue to grow and provide jobs and prosperity for our state.

Such reliability is a centerpiece in a comprehensive water infrastructure program that has been proposed by Governor Schwarzenegger and Senator Feinstein. This plan would provide much of the funding necessary for crucially needed infrastructure repairs and improvements, environmental solutions and habitat improvements, enhanced conservation, and development of needed water supplies.

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**RESOLUTION REFERRED TO HOUSING, COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY COMMITTEE**

**♦4. RESOLUTION RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN**

Resolution #4 also referred to Environmental Quality Policy Committee. Please see Environmental Quality section for the resolution and background information.

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**RESOLUTION REFERRED TO PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE**

**♦2. RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE 2-1-1 CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE SERVICE**

Resolution #2 also referred to Community Services Policy Committee. Please see Community Services section for the resolution and background information.

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**[NOTE: No resolutions were assigned to the following policy committees: Employee Relations; Revenue and Taxation; and Transportation, Communication & Public Works.]**

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Water Agency

County Administration Building
651 Pine Street
4th Floor, North Wing
Martinez, California 94553

Contra Costa County

Board of Supervisors
(Ex-Officio Governing Board)

**John Gioia**
District I
**Gayle B. Uilkema**
District II
**Mary N. Piepho**
District III
**Susan Bonilla**
District IV
**Federal D. Glover**
District V

Mr. Don Blubaugh
CCC Mayors' Conference
1867 Ygnacio Valley Road, #370
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

September 16, 2008

**Subject: Comments on the League of Cities Water Resolution**

Dear Mr. Blubaugh:

At a recent meeting of the Mayors' Conference, during the discussion on the Delta Water Platform, a request was made for my review and comment on a proposed Resolution on Water to be considered by the League of California Cities at an upcoming conference. My comments follow, for your review and consideration.

This resolution appears to focus almost entirely on the need to build new water infrastructure to provide additional and more reliable water supply to a growing population and economy (where this is important, it is only part of the problem). The resolution addresses an aging and inadequate existing water supply system, but does not appear to advocate repairing it (i.e. fixing the Delta, levees, etc.). Where the Resolution recognizes the need for additional water supply, it does not recognize water (and the Delta) as a limited resource. It assumes that with more infrastructure, there will be (enough) additional water.

There is no recognition of the Delta as a place where people live, work and recreate, and has only passing reference to the Delta as an ecosystem that must be preserved.

The Resolution does not recognize that the amounts of exports in recent years are one of the reasons that the fishery is decimated and several fish species are faced with extinction.

And finally, there is no reference to Regional Self-Sufficiency; an important concept that advocates increasing responsibility of regions dependant upon exports to become more self reliant, through conservation, reuse, regional surface and groundwater storage and perhaps even desalination. A commitment of this kind should occur in concert with any proposed infrastructure improvements.

The Resolution supports a "statewide water infrastructure plan" to restore certainty in water supply for California. The referenced Plan is mentioned in the background information as the Schwarzenegger/Feinstein comprehensive water infrastructure program (and, we assume, the water bond that Governor Schwarzenegger is proposing). I don't think there is much potential for a bond at this time, although it looks likely in the coming year. The bond language did advocate for a peripheral canal and additional surface storage projects.

The Delta Water Platform does not advocate for or against a peripheral canal at this time; it simply sets out parameters that may prompt another look at an opposition position. The Platform supports groundwater and smaller, multi-purpose surface storage projects, and regional self-sufficiency, among many other items.

In accordance with the Platform, I think it would be important for a Resolution to address the entire package of reform (the Platform introductory page directly addresses this), and would recommend that at least the above issues be added to any resolution supported by the Mayors' Conference. Some additional language related to support for levee rehabilitation projects, short-term actions, agricultural water conservation, and habitat restoration would also be recommended.

I hope you find these comments to be helpful. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (925) 335-1226, or rgoul@cd.cccounty.us.

Sincerely,

Roberta Goulart
Executive Officer
Contra Costa County Water Agency

# Contra Costa County
# Delta Water Platform

*Not in priority order*

*All policies are listed as bullets and are in bold under the subject categories.*

## Support Short Term Actions to be implemented immediately

- **Support and advocate for immediate implementation of specific short-term actions to improve the ecosystem, water quality, and the fishery.** These projects include;
  - western and central delta levee improvements.
  - water quality and fishery improvements at Franks Tract.
  - additional and improved fish screens at pumps.
  - subsidence reversal.
  - habitat improvement projects.
  - emergency response planning.

## Conveyance: Through-Delta and Isolated Conveyance

- **Support through-Delta conveyance.**
- **Support the "common Delta pool" doctrine.**
- **Support study of all other credible alternative conveyance strategies.**

*The "common Delta pool" concept is one in which the common resource (the Delta) provides the same quality freshwater supply to all Delta diverters, which share responsibility to maintain, restore, and protect the resource. Through-Delta conveyance is the method by which this is accomplished, by allowing Sacramento River flow through Delta channels to the south Delta and the export pumps.*

- **Isolated Water Transfer: The following key planning issues must be addressed in a timely manner or a renewed opposition position on an Isolated Water Transfer Facility (Peripheral Canal) will be considered:**
  - **Maintain/Restore Delta water quality and supply for existing area users.**
  - **Ensure adequate outflow to the Bay for ecosystem health.**
  - **Consider reduced export scenarios in new (proposed) plans and programs.**

- **Incorporate Regional self sufficiency (each region needs to maximize conservation and reuse, implement storage options, and consider desalination to help relieve stress on the Delta) as part of any new water or flood control system.**
- **Delta ecosystem improvements and through-Delta conveyance improvements need to be implemented before an isolated facility is substantively planned, designed, and/or constructed.**
- **An isolated facility and mitigation related to an isolated facility needs to be paid for by the beneficiaries rather than by the taxpayers.**
- **Protections for and improvements to the Delta ecosystem, fisheries, water quality, water supply, and levees need to be incorporated into any new water management plans.**
- **Proposed projects and programs must analyze impacts on the whole San Francisco Bay-Delta system, in addition to the Delta.**

*Currently planned isolated water transfer scenarios would affect the common Delta pool, since all diverters would no longer be taking water from the same "pool". There would be no incentive for exporters using a Peripheral Canal to preserve the Delta resource.*

*Dual conveyance is also being considered, which would allow some through-Delta and some isolated conveyance. Existing information suggests that isolated facilities would degrade water quality in the Delta and compromise outflows from the Delta to the Bay by removing significant amounts of high quality Sacramento River water and leaving lesser amounts of poor quality San Joaquin River water in the system, (the degree of impact is dependent on a number of factors including amount of exports, when and where water is taken, capacity etc.) There is an expectation by some parties that a new isolated facility (depending on how it is defined), coupled with storage, may have potential to improve operational flexibility to meet both ecosystem and water supply needs.*

*Conveyance studies currently being conducted by DWR on a peripheral canal include an eastern alignment as well as a western alignment that runs through Contra Costa County.*

*The current state of the Bay-Delta Estuary is negatively impacted by lack of water in the system (i.e. high volume exports, especially during dry years), and the amount of exports is at least partially responsible for the recent collapse of the Delta ecosystem.*

*Diversion of a significant amount of flow from the Sacramento River will have adverse impacts to water quality by, among other things, creating a saline environment in the west Delta and by allowing more pollutant-laden San Joaquin River water into the Delta (significantly less San Joaquin River water would be pumped south). Current proposals include creating a saline (tidal) ecological environment for the western Delta or with "variable" water quality (brackish/saltwater with fresh flow pulses) in place of the current freshwater regime.*

*Some studies are illustrating a conflict between a higher water quality standard needed for human consumption and the optimal water quality for ecosystem health, with its myriad of micro-organisms. This could create a conflict for western delta water users.*

## Water Storage

- **Support multi-purpose storage options that incorporate water supply, flood control, surface water and groundwater storage and ecosystem components, (addressing projected climate change impacts).**
- **Support groundwater storage/conjunctive use implementation wherever practicable and as an option that is preferable to surface storage options.**
- **Support continued consideration of Delta island-as-reservoir strategies (such as the Delta Wetlands Project).**
- **Support groundwater management programs and support funding for groundwater projects that have the effect of reducing demand on the Delta.**
- **Support detailed study of groundwater basins throughout California, and conjunctive use opportunities.**

*The State's existing water supply and flood control systems are inadequate and, with climate change (decreased Sierra snow-pack, and increased rainfall, flood, and sea level rise), will become even more so. The proposed traditional, large-scale, single-purpose surface storage facilities need to evolve into smaller, regional, multi-purpose facilities. Multi-purpose facilities can better address climate change impacts and are more cost-efficient than traditional surface storage facilities.*

*Conjunctive use is the management of groundwater and the aquifer in which it resides through recharge with surplus surface water. Groundwater is then typically used during dry periods when surface water supplies are not as abundant. Conjunctive use has fewer environmental impacts than surface storage options.*

## Protect and Restore the Delta Ecosystem

- **Support ecosystem-based scientific research to determine what is necessary to protect and restore the Delta and support**

**implementation of recommended actions resulting from these studies.**

- **Support efforts to restore native fish populations;**
  - **Thresholds for healthy fish populations must be set significantly higher than past estimates to avoid species' continued listing as endangered.**
  - **Restore and maintain the commercial and recreational salmon fishery in the Bay-Delta ecosystem by implementing state and federal policies of doubling salmon populations.**
- **Support acquisition of priority habitat areas (aquatic and terrestrial).**
- **Support habitat improvement projects** (including Dutch Slough, Suisun Marsh).
- **Support projects that benefit migrating waterfowl.**
- **Support study of mercury methylation in planning, evaluation, restoration and monitoring activities.**

*Methyl mercury is a bio-available form of mercury that accumulates in the food chain and is highly toxic. Methylation is the process by which mercury becomes chemically active.*

## Water Conservation

- **Support and encourage water conservation activities as a primary first step in any proposed statewide water management strategy.**
- **Support and encourage water conserving landscapes.**
- **Maximize reuse of reclaimed wastewater.**
- **Support acceleration of mandatory water meter requirements throughout the state.**
- **Support and advocate for improved agricultural water conservation practices.**
  - **Encourage elimination of high water use crops such as cotton, alfalfa, and rice (with exceptions where there are multiple benefits).**
  - **Encourage creation of significant water savings through improved agricultural conservation practices.**
  - **Support detailed study of agriculture in California; what has been done to conserve water and what can be done in the future to attain greater efficiency.**

# Contra Costa County
# Delta Water Platform

*Not in priority order*

*The County has historically supported conservation through development of a water conservation landscape ordinance, a dual plumbing ordinance to maximize use of recycled water where feasible, and an ordinance to use recycled water for dust control and compaction for construction purposes during drought. Water conservation is emphasized, as it has multiple benefits: it reduces water demand, reduces water treatment requirements and reduces energy use.*

*The recycled water ordinances are dependent upon the level of commitment of the respective water districts and, to some extent, the wastewater agencies, to provide recycled water. It is anticipated that additional state conservation requirements will be forthcoming as a result of the Governor's declaration of a comprehensive water plan (20% reduction in water use by 2020). The County could also consider expansion of greywater use where practicable.*

*A regional self-sufficiency policy would dictate that conservation, regional groundwater and surface water storage, reuse of reclaimed wastewater and even desalination (where practicable) should be required in areas dependant upon exports from the Delta.*

## Governance

- **Support a new Delta ecosystem and water management governance structure, which should as a primary task, restructure and regulate management of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project.**
- **Support and strongly advocate for local government representation in any new governance structure(s) contemplated for the Delta.**
- **Support continuance of land use authority in the Delta through the 1992 Delta Protection Act, (which established the Delta Protection Commission, a state agency with local representation) and support greater representation of local elected officials as part of this body.**

*The Governor, his Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force, and the Legislature are considering alternate structures for governance of the Delta in the areas of Water Supply and Ecosystem, Land Use and creation of a possible Delta Conservancy. There is a great deal of concern over development of the Delta floodplain and adjacent areas. As a result, consideration of alternative land use authorities and new legislation is currently being contemplated.*

# Contra Costa County
# Delta Water Platform

*Not in priority order*

*There is an inherent conflict between ecosystem health and the supply of water to California which needs to be addressed. Because of the significantly degraded state of the Delta, there is recognition that the priorities of existing agencies will not include the ecosystem in a meaningful way. The Delta Vision process has recognized that ecosystem and water supply are co-equal goals that cannot adequately be addressed within the existing governance structure. Restructuring and regulating the State Water Project and Central Valley Project are identified as a critical first step, as these are by far the largest water users.*

*Any governance structure should be managed in an objective, knowledgeable and representative manner. The governing body should have funding to conduct studies to generate the information necessary to manage the system, refine it as necessary and meet management objectives to avoid constantly operating in crisis mode.*

## Levee Restoration

- **Advocate for significant funding for western and central Delta (infrastructure protection) levees, individually and in collaboration with others (beneficiaries also pay).**
- **Support immediate rehabilitation of priority levees on the western and central Delta islands.**
- **Support funding assistance for small urban communities within the Delta to attain 200-year levee standards.**
- **Support using PL-84-99 as a minimum design standard for levees.**
- **Support stockpiling rock in the Delta (and specifically in the western Delta) for levee repair.**
- **Support a multi-year funding commitment to restore non-project levees and levees outside the State Plan of Flood Control.**
- **Support and advocate for the Delta Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS) and the beneficial reuse of dredged materials for levee rehabilitation.**

*The County has long supported the ongoing maintenance and structural restoration of Delta levees and has actively advocated for funding toward this end, establishing the Delta Levee Coalition with the Contra Costa Council. The eight western Delta islands (six of which are within the County) are critically important, not only to residents, but also to the protection of water quality and supply to 25 million Californians by preventing saltwater intrusion into the Delta.*

*The water exporters and the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) have reevaluated the importance of these western delta levees and are reluctant to commit significant funding (funding that could go to a canal instead) due to several factors. First, DWR has placed rock for "emergency purposes" in several areas of the Delta to block the channels (preventing saltwater intrusion for exporters) in the event of a multiple levee break. Second, the western levees are thought to be at higher seismic risk, due to nearby faults, and as a result, will be more expensive to fix than levees in the larger Delta.*

*The levees protect many areas that are below sea level due to subsidence, rendering the levees less stable. Climate change impacts of rising sea level and higher flow regimes (due to greater rainfall, less snow) will exacerbate the situation. Recent work by local Delta engineering firms have established that levee repair costs for western Delta levees are not as high as anticipated by DWR's studies, and there are additional options to reduce seismic risk.*

*Levees also protect critical infrastructure including EBMUD's aqueducts, highways, railroads, gas wells, electric lines etc.*

*Smaller communities behind levees, such as Bethel Island, Hotchkiss Tract and other communities should benefit from the same level of protection as larger "urban" communities. Urban communities (over 10,000 population) as defined in recent legislation will be required to have a higher standard of levee protection (from a 100-year to a 200-year standard). Funding support for levee strengthening should also be readily available for small communities protected by levees.*

*PL-84-99 levee design standards are used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for levees over which the Corps has jurisdiction in the Delta. These standards are slightly higher than Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) standards currently in use, and are recommended as a minimum standard for Delta islands remaining in agricultural and other non-urban uses. With climate change, it is anticipated that more stringent standards would be required over time. Because of large-scale changes currently being contemplated for the Delta, a number of Delta islands will be converted to other uses, such as habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) and floodplain. As a result, levees on these islands would not be subject to the above-mentioned minimum standards, reducing costs of levee maintenance to some degree.*

## Water Quality, Water Quantity and Delta Outflow

- **Support efforts to protect and improve water quality, water quantity and Delta outflow.**

- **Demand that any proposed changes to water quality, particularly efforts to increase salinity in the western delta, be based upon proven science which illustrates substantial benefit to habitat and addresses impacts to water users.**
- **Require a guarantee of adequate flows for a healthy Delta. Based on existing information, this will require a permanent reduction in average exports. Use thresholds for healthy fish populations as an indicator to identify adequate flows.**
- **Require consideration of reduced export scenarios in new (proposed) plans and programs.**
- **Support reexamination of the State Water Project and Central Valley Project operations due to the decline of the Delta ecosystem and collapse of the fishery.**

*The current state of the Bay-Delta Estuary is negatively impacted by lack of water in the system (i.e. high volume exports, especially during dry years), and the amount of exports are at least partially responsible for the recent ecosystem collapse.*

*San Joaquin River flows have higher levels of salinity and selenium than Sacramento River water. As a result, an isolated transfer facility taking significant amounts of Sacramento River water out of the system will decrease water quality in the Delta by allowing much more San Joaquin River water into the Delta system. Currently, pumps in the south Delta take some San Joaquin River water south.*

*Reduced outflows will result in the migration of the salt water/fresh water interface (X2 zone) eastward from its current location near Antioch, impacting municipal and industrial water intakes and habitat.*

*Pollutant loading in Delta waters in and around the county can be increased either by reducing the Delta outflow or by modifying current water management practices (such as installing an isolated transfer facility). Increased pollutant loads in the Delta will result in modification of water quality standards in County NPDES and TMDL permits for County creeks and streams that discharge into the Delta. This will significantly increase the cost for permit compliance. (See additional discussion under the Peripheral Canal section).*

## Flood Protection/Floodplain Management

- **Support preparation of a comprehensive Flood Management Plan for the Delta.**

- **Support floodplain management within the watershed to help reduce flood damage within the Delta.**
- **Support identification, acquisition and construction of appropriate flood bypasses in and around the Delta.**
- **Support funding assistance for Flood Control District(s) to bring facilities up to a 200-year level of protection.**
- **Support development of a watershed management plan that would attenuate flood flows naturally by increasing the resident time of stormwater within the entire watershed.**
- **Support efforts to change existing revenue generation requirements for flood control districts, reclamation districts, cities and counties that would provide parity with wastewater districts and water districts in setting rates to provide basic infrastructure services.**

*Flood protection standards are changing to a 200 year standard. Flood Control Districts are having a hard time funding new facilities or modifying existing facilities to meet the old standard of 100 years, let alone upgrade to a 200 year standard. There needs to be a funding mechanism in place that allows flood control districts and counties to raise revenue similar to a wastewater district or a water district. Currently Proposition 218 exempts wastewater and water districts from voting requirements to raise rates to properly manage their infrastructure. Proposition 218 needs to be modified to include a similar exemption for flood control and stormwater infrastructure.*

*In an undeveloped watershed, stormwater remains within the watershed a long time (resident time). As a watershed develops, resident time is reduced and flood flows increase as stormwater quickly runs off paved surfaces. A watershed management plan is a useful tool to develop strategies to increase resident time and help reduce flood flows in a more natural manner.*

## Water Rights and Legislative Protections

- **Support and preserve existing water rights and legislative protections established for the Delta and its environs.**

*The system of water rights in California is governed by 'use', or more specifically, 'beneficial use'. Riparian rights (ownership of land adjacent to a surface water source) are senior water rights over most 'appropriative' water rights (which have required a permit since 1914). Most water users in the Delta use water pursuant to riparian and pre-1914 water rights, which are among the most senior water rights in the state. The*

*State Water Project and Central Valley Project are based on junior appropriative water rights.*

*The Watershed Protection Act and the Delta Protection Act (county-of-origin and watershed-of-origin laws) were an integral part of the political and legal negotiations to build and export water from the Delta for the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project. These laws protect future reasonable and beneficial water uses for the areas providing the water so these areas would not be deprived when additional water became necessary. The Delta Vision Task Force has reviewed this issue and questions the need for continuance of these laws. These Acts also include the Delta common pool doctrine.*

## Regional Self-Sufficiency

- **Support Regional Self-Sufficiency where all regions are required to implement a variety of local water supply options and institute conservation and reuse programs to reduce reliance on exports from the Delta.**

*Conservation programs, maximizing reuse of reclaimed wastewater, groundwater and surface water storage, and consideration of desalination where appropriate should be considered as strategies to enhance water supply in areas dependent on exports.*

## Emergency Response

- **Support collaborative efforts to improve emergency response among the Delta counties to help protect life, diminish suffering, protect property, protect the environment, and speed recovery in the short, medium and long term.**
- **Support stockpiling rock in the Delta for levee repair.**

## San Luis Drain/Grasslands Bypass

- **Oppose a San Luis Drain and continue to support in-valley, environmentally-responsible resolution of the drainage problem.**
- **Continue to urge reduction in the discharge of agricultural drainage to the San Joaquin River and its tributaries through**

**implementation of the Grasslands Bypass project, including crop fallowing and/or acquisition of problem areas.**

*San Luis Drain: The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation is under a court injunction to evaluate and implement options for providing drainage services for the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, which contains toxic concentrations of selenium and other hazardous substances. The San Luis Drain, one option studied, would pass through Contra Costa County to discharge in the Delta. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has elected to address the problem without building the Drain but Congress would need to appropriate the funds before this alternative could be implemented and the injunction requiring provision of drainage service still looms.*

*The County will continue to oppose the San Luis Drain option and support instead drainage solutions in the valley, such as reducing the volume of problem water drainage; managing/reusing drainage waters within the affected irrigation districts; retiring lands with severe drainage impairment (purchased from willing sellers); and reclaiming/removing solid salts through treatment, bird safe/bird free solar ponds and farm-based methods.*

*Grasslands Bypass: Since 1996, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation has authorized farmers in the Grasslands area of the San Luis-Delta Mendota Water Authority to discharge drainage through an existing portion of the San Luis Drain to a tributary of the San Joaquin in order to bypass wildlife refuges that were previously downstream of the agricultural drainage. The San Joaquin River is the ultimate destination for the drainage with or without the bypass project, known as the Grasslands Bypass Project.*

*In addition to avoiding the sensitive wetlands in the refuges, the Grassland Bypass Project requires a number of measures to reduce the downstream impacts of the drainage, including creation of a drainage authority to assume responsibility for the farmers' collective obligations, monitoring of discharges and impacts, limitations on the load of selenium and salt in the drainage and various enforcement measures including provisions to terminate the Project if discharge limits are exceeded. In the first eight years of implementation results have been good and discharges have been steadily declining. The County will support continuing reduction in agricultural drainage through the Project such that agricultural drainage discharges to the River will decline to zero no later than 2019.*

# Contra Costa County
# Delta Water Platform

*Not in priority order*

## Climate Change

- **Support addressing the impacts of climate change in any proposed studies and strategies, or in planning, engineering and constructing projects envisioned for the Delta.**

*Climate change in the Delta will have wide-ranging impacts, due to decreased Sierra snow-pack, and increased rainfall, flood, and sea level rise. Any current or future planning efforts or implementation measures for the Delta must analyze and address the impacts of climate change.*